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pression of taxation upon food stuffs and the various monopolies, a non-political service, and some settlement of the religious question.

*To-day in Syria and Palestine*, by WILLIAM E. CURTIS. F. H. Revell Co., Chicago, 1903. pp. 528.

This is an effort to describe the Holy Land and the historical scenes in Syria as they appear to-day to a newspaper reporter. The writer confesses that his trip destroyed many illusions, weakened his confidence in professional teachers of Christianity, confirmed his faith in the Bible and for every spot that could be identified.

*Methods and Aims in Archaeology*, by W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE. Macmillan and Co., London, 1904. pp. 208.

No one, surely, is more competent to treat this theme than the author, and his chapters on the excavators, on discrimination, the laborers, arrangement of work, recording in the field, copying, photographing, preservation of objects, packing, publication, systematic archaeology, archaeological evidence, ethics of archaeology, altogether constitute very interesting reading.

*Das Asylrecht der Naturvölker*, von A. HELIWIG. R. V. Decker, Berlin, 1903. pp. 122.

This is a valuable contribution by a pupil of Professor Kohler, Berlin, who attempts to gather from all the known races of Australia and the Southern Sea in Africa, all the instances of the rite of asylum whether in time or in place. This involved a study of the rites of hospitality to strangers of all places and conditions where criminals or others might be sure of safety and protection. From his preliminary studies he thinks these rites less among the North American Indians than among other savage people. He has given us an important contribution to primitive ethics and to the anthropology of jurisprudence.

*Nervous and Mental Diseases*, by ARCHIBALD CHURCH and F. PETERSON. 4th ed., revised. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1903. pp. 922.

We welcome this thoroughly revised fourth edition, a work throughout abounding in interest to psychologists. The latter, however, will perhaps be especially interested in the nearly forty pages entitled, "A Review of Recent Problems of Psychiatry," by Adolf Meyer, lately docent in Clark University and now director of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospital. This exceedingly interesting and valuable survey is largely devoted to the work of Kræpelin, Zihen and Wernicke.

*Lehrbuch der Speziellen Psychiatrie für studierende und ärzte*, von ALEXANDER PILCZ. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig, 1904. pp. 249.

In the first section the author treats of acute functional insanity under which he includes mania and dementia. Then comes functional, chronic insanity including paranoea, periodic and alcoholic insanity and dementing processes. About twelve pages are given to dementia praecox and a few to thyrogenic insanity. Then follows insanity of the great neuroses, innate defects, partial responsibility.

*The Journal of Infectious Diseases*. Ed. by Ludvig Hektoen & Edwin O. Jordan. Chicago, 1904. pp. 210.

This is, we believe, the fifth new American publication devoted mainly to the publication of results of research in the field of medicine. The others are the *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, the *American Journal of Physiology*, the *American Journal of Medical*

Research, and the American Journal of Anatomy. These five journals and their content, which are a credit to the medical profession, were made possible by the development of what Professor Barker calls the semi-university schools of medicine where in six or eight of the best centres the first two years' study is devoted to the applications of these sciences to disease, hospital visitation, clinical practice, etc. Most of the work published in these five journals would have been impossible so long as medical professors were also practicing physicians. That so many of those who in the last two years are still so is a just ground of reproach, and until this evil is removed we shall not have real medical schools in the best European sense.

*Hirnanatomie und Psychologie*, von L. EDINGER. August Hirschwald, Berlin, 1900. pp. 25.

This book is an interesting summary of the present status and recent changes in the study of the brain.

*The Neurones and the Neurone Concept* considered from the Anatomical, Physiological, Pathological and Psychological Point of View, by WESLEY MILLS. Montreal Medical Journal, December, 1903. pp. 22.

This is a convenient latest attempt to sum up in popular form, with the use of thirty diagrams, the present views concerning neurones. Convenient as it is, it has what we deem the great defect of making no attempt to give the literature upon the subject.

*Die Erregung, Hemmung, und Narkose*, von N. E. WEDENSKY. Martin Hager, Bonn, 1904. pp. 152.

For a score of years this vigorous thinker has devoted himself largely to the problem which Setchinoff first made prominent, namely inhibition, and here he sums up in a concise way his own conclusions having brought it into formal relation with excitation and narcosis. He has reached the conclusion that narcotic states can be caused by ordinary means of excitation and that these are in turn akin to inhibition. This interesting work needs fuller notice which we hope to be able to give later.

*Krystallisation und Morphogenesis*, von MORIZ BENEDIKT. Moritz Benedikt, Wien, 1904. pp. 68.

This is chiefly an account of the as yet mostly unpublished researches of the Roman savant Schroen which Benedikt thinks show a connecting link between animate and inanimate nature. Development of energy by slight stimuli is not a specially psychic phenomenon. There is no specific protoplasm. Mineral organization is not entirely different from that of life. Benedikt concludes with a wild speculation about the possibility of living creatures in the sun.

*Response in the Living and Non-Living*, by JAGADIS CHUNDER BOSE. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1902. pp. 199.

The author treats here of the mechanical response of living substances to different stimuli, electric response in general, electric response in plants and the method of negative variation, the block method, effects of single stimulus and of superposed stimuli, diphasic variation, the relation between stimulus and response, the influence of temperature, anaesthetics and poisons. The response in metals is then considered together with inorganic response and that in metals generally. The methods of ensuring consistent results, molecular mobility, fatigue, and modified response in inorganic material, the effects of chemical reagents, reactions to light, retinal currents, and